ducements to Home Patrons.

Address REGISTER, Ironton, Mo. VOLUME XLVI.

TERMS-\$1.50a Year In Advance

NUMBER 26.

IOB-WORK

We ask for Your Trade

on the strength of its

Best equippe Job Printing establishment in this section of the State. We insure satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

TRY US.

Three Free SPLENDID

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

ONE GREAT BIG BEAUTIFUL DOLL (Twenty-seven Inches Tall)

TWO SMALL SISTER DOLLIES



FARM PROGRESS, 716 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.:

Enclosed find cents for a year's subscription and 3 dolls free.

P. O..... State..... State.....

What is Home Without Mother?

An old adage and true. A new adage, also true,

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT MUSIC?

HOW HAPPY-HOW PLEASANT YOUR HOME WOULD BE ON XMAS if you would add to it a Piano or Player-Piano and all the family could join in singing the old time souge—the Christmas Car-ols—the songs that Mother used to sing. Think of it.

The Baldwin Company's Easy Buying Plan

will enable you to supply this NEED in your home with a very

It will Save You \$75 to \$150 on your purchase. Think of a durable, rich toned Piano for only

\$175.00

Worth at least \$250.

A PLAYER PIANO

containing the finest kind of a Player action, only-

\$375.00

Why? Because You Buy Direct from the Maker at Factory Prices.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

SEND A POSTAL RIGHT NOW

and get full information about our EASY BUYING PLAN and

The Baldwin Company

Financial Resources over \$3,000,000.00

MANUFACTURERS

1111 OLIVE STREET.

IRON COUNTY IRONTON, MO.

CAPITAL, \$10,000

SURPLUS \$15,000

....ORGANIZED 1896

Does a General Banking Business, at the Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.

Insured Against Burglary, and Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

A Continuance Past Liberal Patronage is Solicited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. W. R. EDGAR W. H. WHITWORTH, RINGO, R. D. AKR MANN BINGO.

EDGAR & EDGAR ATTORNEYS AT LAW

IRONTON. MO

Practice in ull the Courfs of the State.

Elmer L. Newman Notary Public.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Taken A and Deeds, Mortgages, and other Legal Papers Prepared. Offiec in "Enterprise" Building.

Bryan on Protectionism.

years ago reached the conclusion that the millions? the protective principle is indefensible from every standpoint.

policy, and its influence must always terests. and everywhere be harmful.

As unrestricted trade is the natural his position.

ple of protection is right;

2. That the policy is wise; and 3. That the protection asked for is necessary.

What protectionist has ever attempted to establish any one of these propositions?

A protective tariff is an indirect bounty. In the case of a bounty the turns it over to the favored individual a duty upon the imported article, and a corrupting influence. the theory is that this duty, being added to the price of the imported arthe amount that he could collect if and many sawmills. there were no tariff. The protective tariff and the bounty do not differ in principle, but merely in form. We right to collect money from all the people for the benefit of a few of the people.

In what is known as the Topeka (Kan.) case, the United States Supreme Court held that the city of Topeka could not tax the people of that city to aid a manufacturing plant, located in or near that city, and the court in rendering the opinion, said: (I quote from memory.) "To lay with one hand the power of the government upon the property of the citizen and with the other to give it to private individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because done under forms of law, and called taxation."

If the city of Topeka, acting for a majority of its citizens, could not tax the people to aid an industry located in the city, upon what principle can the people of one part of a State be taxed to aid an industry located in another part of the State? Upon what principle can the people of one State be taxed to aid an industry located in mother State? Upon what principle can the people of one section of the country be taxed to aid the peopl who live in another section?

If the doctrine laid down in the Topeka case is sound, then the sheep owners of western Texas have no right to tax the cotton growers of the rest of the State.

If the doctrine laid down in the Topeka case is sound, upon what principle can the owners of timber lands and sawmills collect a tax upon the builders of homes throughout the land?

If we concede the right of the government to tax all of the people, for the favor of the government, there is no ground upon which we can plant revenue only; and I may add, if the protective principle is wrong, then plication will be treated in accord how can we logically demand that it ance therewith. shall be invoked in behalf of certain sections or certain classes, merely because it has been wrongfully invoked in behalf of other sections or other that there will be no vacancies in behalf of other sections or other

classes? But even if we could defend the right of the government to tax the many for the benefit of the few, we cumbents extend even far beyond it leads in practice. The moment we concede the right of a man to use government as an asset in his business, in the control of the government.

The protective system has been productive of more corruption in government than any other agency. The manufacturers have supplied the sinews of war for those candidates who are willing to agree in advance to reimburse the manufacturers out of the pockets of the people.

An alarming fact is that advocacy of protection as a principle and tolertends not only to a corruption of pelities and acts injuriously to the people time. who permit it, but is also a menace to public morals, in that it teaches that a by President-elect Wilson conby his desire to contribute to the com-

common use, viz: "Frying the fat out ation. of the manufacturers."

may be fried for campaign purposes, and then you can determine the and large lumbermen and sheep own- status of the Postmastership at ers are to be dealt with upon the same that place. basis, where is the system to end? For the time being, owing to the How can we denounce the bribe-taker, number of indefinite features sur-

who sells his vote for 50 cents or 85, if we condone the conduct of the rich. I began the study of public ques- whose personal profits run into the tions with the tariff question, and hundreds, the thousands or even into

IRONTON. MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

Menhave been sent to Congress and kept in Congress by the campaign It is wrong in principle, wrong in funds furnished by the protected in-

In the last Presidential campaign our natio il committee collected about condition, the advocate of protection \$600,000, and more people contributed must be prepared to establish three to it than ever contributed to a campropositions before he can maintain paign fund before, and yet probably not more than 5 per cent. of the Dem-1. He must prove that the princi- ocratic voters sent in contributions to the national fund. A single corporation like the steel trust could afford to contribute more than \$600,000 to any party that would promise to protect its products. Its net earnings have amounted to over \$150,000,000 in a single year. It could give ten times as We contend that the principle is much to a campaign fund as we collected from the entire Democratic party last year, and yet make the money back over and over in a single government collects the money and year ont of the favoritism which protection bestows; and it will not help or corporation. In the case of a protective tariff the government imposes raw material to the manufacturers as

The benefits of the tariff on lumber do not go to any large percentage of ticle, so increases the cost of the imported article that the manufacturer of timber lands and sawmills. The can collect from the consumer an Weyerhaeuser company, for instance, amount equal to the tariff in excess of owns immense tract of timber lands

While I cannot speak in detail of the lumber interests in Texas, I am sure I am within the truth when I say contend that the government has no that there are twenty-five voters in Texas who are injured by the tax on lumber for every voter who derives a pecuniary benefit from the lumber tariff. The profits which the large lumber owners and lumber companies derive from the tariff on lumber is so great that they could easily finance a

national campaign, if by so doing they could retain a tariff on lumber. In my tariff speech at Des Moines last year I quoted from a speech made by Senator Pettigrew and reported in the Congressional Record, in which he commented on a statement made in the Northwest Lumberman, giving the profit that would be derived on lumber by a group of men who assembled in one of the committee rooms of Congress to protest against free lumber. One of the group declared that a tariff of \$1 per thousand feet on lumber would amount to six million dollars to the men in the room.

As long as men and corporations find it profitable to go into partnership with the government in the use of the taxing power we shall have corruption in politics.

To Post-office Applicants.

I have had so many inquiries about Post-office appointments that I am compelled to prepare this circular letter for the informa tion of interested parties:

I desire to state that all Fourth Class Post-offices were, by President Taft, by a recent Executive Order, placed under the Civil Service Commission. Unless President-elect Wilson should revoke that order, you would have to pass an examination by the Civil Service Commission and be appointed by them, and I would have no control whatever over such apthe benefit of those who may secure pointments. I do not know his position on this matter, but no doubt he will indicate it shortly after he takes his seat on March 4 ourselvss in our fight for a tariff for 1913. As soon as he has done so you will be informed and your ap

As to Second and Third Class Offices (Presidential Offices), I deanywhere, which we will be permitted to fill, untill after March 4th, next, and in some instances the commissions of the present inwould find difficulty in defending the that date. In all Second and Third policy, because of the evils to which Class Offices, when the terms of the present incumbents expire dur ing my next term in Congress, March 4, 1913 to March 4, 1915, and we must expect him to become active at the time of the expiration of such terms of office, that is if President-elect Wilson permits present in-umbents to serve out their full terms, I shall, in that event, as fast as these appointments come Currency. up dispose of them promptly.

masters, whose terms of office extend beyond March 4, 1913, will be permitted to serve out their full terms. President-elect Wilson Individual must also determine this point afation toward its applied doctrine, ter he takes his seat on March 4th, next. I am not informed at this

man's vote should be determined by cerning the various features, as the amount of money he is likely to above outlined, relative to either the amount of money he is likely to or all classes of office, I shall at that time take up each application and consider the same in accordance therewith, and promise now Years ago a prominent Republican that every applicant shall be giv-coined a phrase that has since been in en fair and impartial consider-

You will be able to ascertain If the manufacturers have fat which from your Postmaster the classification of the Post-office there,

B. N. BROWN

PAYING BOTH YOU AND US.

Look Well and Feel Good. We can fit the whole family and "Can Save you Money." MEN'S SHOES.

We have a Big Line of Splendid

Shoes. They are made by Expert Workmen out of Selected Stock,

and will give Good Service-will

\$1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.10, 2.35, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 4 00.

O

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BOYS' SHOES. \$1.00, 1 25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.60, 1.80, 1.85, 2.00, 2.10, 2.25, 2.50, 2.65, 3.00.

MISSES' SHOES. \$1 00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.45, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00,

2.10, 2.25, 2 50. CHILDREN'S SHOES. 25c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.20, 1 25, 1.30, 1 50.

LADIES' SHOES.

\$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2 10, 2 25, 2.50, 2.75, 3 00, 3 50. INFANTS' SHOES-25c, 30c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00, 1.25.

CLOTHING.

Our Clothing and Odd Pants are made by well known Eastern Manufacturers. They are Well Made from Good Materials and right Up-to-Date.

MEN'S SUITS.

\$3.50, 4.00, 5.85, 6.50, 7.50, 8.25, 9.00, 10.00, 12 00, 15.00, 18.00.

MEN'S PANTS.

90c, \$1, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.65, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00. BOYS' SUITS.

\$1, 1.50, 175, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00,

4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 8.25.

BOYS' LONG PANTS. 75c, \$1.00, 1 10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3 00.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS. 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00,

"We Can Save You Money" on Underwear.

SPECIAL-MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE UNDERWEAR.

85c Shirt, 45c Two for - - 85c Drawers, 45c. Two for -Extra Heavy Fleece Shirt - 50c Ex. Heavy Fl. Lined Drawers, 50c Men's Union Suits - - \$1 00 Men's Wool Garments -1.00

Ladies' and Misses' Vests, 25c, 50c " Pants, 25c, 50c Ladies' U. Suits, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50 " 25c, 50c, 65c, \$1.00 Ladies' Cloaks. Ladies' Wool Union Suits - 1.50 \$4.00, 4.50, 5 00, Boys' Drawers - 25c, 35c, 50c 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, Boys' Shirts - 25c, 35c, 50c 6.75, 7.00, 7.50, Child's V-sts or Pants - 20c, 25c 11.00, 12.00.

"We Can Save You Money."

Infant's Shirts, 20e, 25e, 50e, 60e

UNDERWEAR COATS AND CLOAKS.

Infants' Cloaks. 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. 3.00, 3.50.

Misses' Cloaks. \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00,

7.00, 8.00, 9.00,

10 00.

Special Price on TWO or MORE Cloaks.

This space is too brief to tell you much, but do not 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, forget that "We Can Save You Money" on

Dress Shirts, Work Shirts. Wool Shirts, HATS,

Dress Goods of Various Kinds Neckties. Boys' Heavy Union Suits, 50c, 60c 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, Hosiery, All Kinds

Household Goods, Sweaters, Etc.

ounding this whole matter, I do not desire to make any endorsements for any office in the district

formed as to the policy of our administration concerning the same. Very gratefully yours, WALTER L. HENSLEY.

For Sale-Two good farm horses, owner having no use for them; or would exchange for an allround, safe, family horse, harness and saddle. Apply to James Robinson, Valley Home, Arcadia, Mo.

until such time as I am fully in-

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

-OF THE-FINANCIAL CONDITION

OF THE-Iron County Bank (No. 965)

AT IRONTON, STATE OF MISSOURI, At the Close of Business on the 26th Day of November, 1912.

Published in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER a newspaper printed and published at Ironton, State of Missouri, on the 5th day of December, 1912.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good, on personal or collateral \$62589 3 46766 OC ans, real estate... Overdrafts. Bonds and stocks 15000 00 Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check. Cash items 1329 59 5453 00 2329 2 8164851 29 Total. LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in... 15000 00 882 70 Time certificates of deposit 74383 22 \$164851 29 STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.

COUNTY OF IRON. We, Wm. R. Edgar, as President, and Mann Ringo, as Cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowl-

edge and belief.

WM. R. EDGAR, President. MANN RINGO, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

and day of December, A. D. nineteen hun-WITNESS my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring June 6th, 1915.) WM. R. EDGAR, JR, test: Notary Public.

Correct-Attest: ELI D. AKE, WM. H. WHITWORTH, I. G. WHITWORTH,

STOVES! STOVES!

THE LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Line we have ever shown.

The BEST DESIGNS from Three of the Largest Manufacturers here represented. Prices range from

\$1.00 to \$15.00

Many Special Leaders at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 There is no other Stove so good as COLE'S HOT-BLAST HEATERS, (either Coal or Wood.)

Don't fail to see our Line before buying. LOPEZ STORE CO.



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COMPLETE

Grain, Flour, Cornmeal, Bran, Shipstuff, Mixed Feed, Poultry Bone. Etc.

Oats, Seed Corn and Stock Peas. IRONTON. MISSOURI